

BEES RELATED TO DIADASIA AUSTRALIS CRESSON

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When collecting bees on Santa Catalina Island in June, San Clemente Island from June 17 to 21, San Nicolas Island July 7 to 17, and Santa Cruz Island August 20, I found *Diadasia* visiting the flowers of *Opuntia littoralis* (Engelm.). On Santa Catalina Island in March and April and again August 29 to September 2, and on San Miguel Island early in May I found no *Diadasia*. At the time of the last visit to Santa Catalina there were plenty of *Opuntia* flowers, freely visited by *Bombus*, but not a *Diadasia* could be found.

On sorting out the numerous specimens I found I had two very distinct species:

(1). *Diadasia opuntiae* (Cockerell), described in 1901 from San Pedro, California, as *D. rinconis opuntiae*. From the mainland I have it only from San Pedro, but Timberlake has taken it at Whittier and Long Beach, though he never finds it inland in the region about Riverside. It is recognizable in both sexes by the shining area of metathorax, in the female by the broad abdominal bands, but especially by the hind basitarsi of the male having a circular plate at the end, instead of the finger-like process of all the other species of the *D. australis* group. At San Clemente it was taken at Wilson's Cove and Middle Ranch by Dr. J. T. Scott and myself. On Santa Catalina my wife and I took it at Rancho Escondido, Fisherman's Cove, the Mausoleum, and Cape Canyon. At Fisherman's Cove several males were found resting on the cup-shaped flowers of *Calochortus*.

(2). *Diadasia mimetica* (Cockerell), described in 1924, from Santa Cruz Island (Van Duzee) as *D. australis mimetica*. The area of metathorax is dull in both sexes, the females have narrow, sharply defined abdominal bands, and the males have a finger-like process at end of hind basitarsi. I found a pair at Fry's Harbor, Santa Cruz Island, August 20, at flowers of *Opuntia littoralis*. Both sexes occurred on San Nicolas Island, where no *D. opuntiae* were found. On San Clemente several were collected by J. T. Scott and myself, and my wife and I took it on Santa Catalina at Fisherman's Cove (some on the *Calochortus*

flowers), Cape Canyon and Rancho Escondido. This species is not a race of *D. australis*, but it is very close to *D. rinconis* Cockerell, described from New Mexico. In the females of *D. rinconis* the abdominal bands are broader with the anterior (cephalad) margin strongly undulate. Specimens collected by Timberlake at Riverside at flowers of *Opuntia parryi*, May 27, are clearly *D. rinconis* and not *mimetica*. *D. australis petrinus* Cockerell, 1923, from San Pedro Martir Island, is really a form of *D. rinconis* with no strong characters. In the female of *D. australis* (Cresson) tergites II to IV have the same white apical bands and the surface before them is thinly covered with light hairs. Specimens before me are from Denver (Figgins) and Livermore (Baker) in Colorado, and Santa Fé Canyon (Cockerell) in New Mexico.

THE MALE OF BUPRESTIS CONNEXA

(Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

In dissecting genitalia of *Buprestis connexa* Horn, a male specimen taken at Camp Richardson, Lake Tahoe, California, July 16, 1938, was discovered. I am indebted to Mr. L. B. Boyer for this specimen. As no previous records of the male of this species have come to notice and as the species of *Buprestis* are placed subgenerically by the characters of the anterior tibiae of the males, this discovery is considered significant.

The male is similar to the female in general appearance but differs as follows: length, 13 mm. (15 mm. in the female); head green on occiput (cupreous in the female); pronotum with a slight depression near each anterior angle, green around lateral margins (cupreous in the female); elytra with lateral margins less cupreous than in the female; last ventral segment of abdomen subtruncate apically (distinctly emarginate apically in the female). Anterior tibiae simple, not internally emarginate, and armed with a subapical, reflexed tooth.

On the basis of the anterior tibiae *connexa* should be placed in Casey's subgenus *Cypriacis* with *aurulenta*, *adjecta*, etc., rather than following *gibbsi* in the typical subgenus *Buprestis*. *Buprestis fasciata* Fabr. and *Buprestis langi* Mann., likewise belong in *Cypriacis*.—J. R. Helfer, Caspar, California.